

MRIBOT WINS IN THE SENATE HIS CABINET UPHOLD BY A VOTE OF 209 TO 56.

THE DEBATE CAUSED BY MME. COTTU'S CHARGES
M. DERONDELE RAISES A STORM IN
THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, March 14.—The Senate to-day, after a debate in which M. Loubet, the former Premier, M. Ribot, M. Constans and M. Halgan took part, voted, by 209 to 56, to sustain the Government, the result being received with great satisfaction by the supporters of the Ministry.

M. Loubet denied that he had connived in the alleged bargain which Mme. Cottu had claimed that Sonoury had offered to her. M. Loubet defended any one to prove that he ever possessed a list of Deputies implicated in the Panama scandal.

Senator Halgan, of Vendee, urged that if Mme. Cottu had committed perjury she ought to be prosecuted. He added that, if M. Loubet had seen the list, M. Constans had seen it.

Senator Constans, formerly Minister of the Interior, replied that he had never possessed any such list. In fact, he thought the list had no existence except in the heated imaginations of certain people. (Cheers.) M. Constans went on to say that nobody had anything to gain by this sort of scandal. The country wanted quiet. If justice were allowed to do its duty the extravagant stories now current would die out. (Cheers.)

Premier Ribot said that it was infamous to suggest that President Carnot ever possessed a list of the character stated. M. Ribot added that he would protect M. Sonoury, as he believed that Sonoury did not attempt to bargain with Mme. Cottu. (Cheers.)

The Senate then divided on the question of confidence in the Government, and the Government was sustained, as stated above, by a vote of 209 to 56.

There was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Gauthier Clary said that he wished to question M. Poincaré de Boisserin regarding his attack yesterday on Mme. Cottu. President Favier refused to permit the question to be asked, for the reason that the debate had been closed.

Paul Dérondelle complained that the official report of the debate had suppressed his expression that the Government was a Government of liars. (Applause on the Right and cries of protest from the Left.)

M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, left his seat and walked toward Dérondelle, shouting abusive terms at the Boulangist champion. A general uproar followed in all parts of the Chamber. At length quiet was restored, and M. Tirard returned to his place and proposed that M. Dérondelle should be censured and excluded temporarily from the House.

M. Dérondelle exclaimed: "If I am expelled I will go to the country and declare that the Chamber is thirsting for lies and could not listen to the truth." This created a new sensation, and ultimately, at the request of the President, M. Dérondelle withdrew the offensive expression. At a cabinet meeting in the evening it was decided to ask M. Bourgeois to resume his post as Minister of Justice.

M. Sonoury has been dismissed from the Directorship of the Prison Department and appointed to a provincial prefecture.

It is strange that this appointment of M. Sonoury should have been predicted, ten days before it was made, by a Paris newspaper, "L'Intransigent," which on March 4 published the following, under the heading "Sonoury Leaves": "M. Bourgeois, fearing the leading members of the cabinet blackmailing attempt of which Mme. Cottu has been the victim, according to his own report, thinks that he has found an easy way to clear himself from that affair. He causes it to be published that M. Sonoury is about to be replaced at the Direction of the General Safety. It is upon him that he will throw the responsibility of the scandal. M. Sonoury has so much more willingly consented to play the role of the scapegoat since he has been promised a most agreeable compensation. We shall expect to read one of these motes about his appointment to some first-class Prefecture."

This quotation, confirmed ten days later, as reported by cable, shows that the Paris newspapers begin to imitate the American press in making their own investigations, without waiting for information drawn too late from official sources. "L'Intransigent" published its paragraph even before M. Sonoury had declared in the Assemblée that it was through his own curiosity that he had interrogated Mme. Cottu. The French public will hardly understand how M. Sonoury can be appointed to the highest responsible post of a Department. Favier, by the Minister who considered him unfit to occupy any longer his office in the Department of the Interior.

THE GREAT TRIAL CONTINUED.
M. CONSTANS DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT-M. SANSELY AND LIEUTENANT WYSE
ALSO TESTIFY M. MONCHIECOURT'S DEPOSITION READ.

Paris, March 14.—The Court of Assize was again crowded today when the trial of Charles de Lesseps, M. Esbaillet and their fellow-defendants was resumed. The audience included a number of prominent men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Panama scandal, but there was not such a rush as on the previous day to obtain admission. The effect of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies was visible in the less satisfied air of the enemies of the Government. The defendants themselves looked more calm and fatigued by the strain and anxiety of the trial.

M. Constans, formerly Minister of the Interior, was the first witness examined, and the audience craned their necks to listen to his statements. M. Constans spoke clearly and firmly. He denied in emphatic language the alleged assertion of M. Yves-Guyot to the effect that he (Constans) had handed to President Carnot a list of Deputies implicated in the alleged bribery and corruption connected with the Panama Loans from him. He had never, he declared, possessed such a list. This ended the examination of M. Constans.

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THE COURT ORDERED THAT M. MONCHIECOURT SHOULD BE EXAMINED BEFORE A MAGISTRATE IN RELATION TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

M. Barbonx protested against what he called the enormous construction which had been placed upon M. Gollard's evidence in statements made yesterday from the Tribune in the Chamber of Deputies. He said also that the imputation that Madame Cottu's evidence had been concocted previously was false and calumnious.

The name of M. Yves-Guyot, Radical Deputy for the Seine, who is alleged to have been the source of the report that M. Constans had communicated the list of implicated Deputies to President Carnot, was called, but M. Yves-Guyot did not make his appearance.

When the hearing of witnesses had been concluded, M. Bouilly, one of the counsel for the prosecution, addressed the court, his argument being, however, really intended for Charles de Lesseps. M. Bouilly adjured M. De Lesseps to indicate the destination of all the money paid to Reinach and to Arton, and to divulge the tenor of the treaty between Cornillon, Herz and the Panama Canal Company. M. Bouilly condemned the conduct of Sonoury, late chief of the Detective Department, toward the virtuous and heroic Madame Cottu, and concluded by appealing to Charles de Lesseps, in his own interest and in the interest of the public, to divulge the names of the Deputies on the famous list of alleged bribe-takers.

The court ordered that M. Monchicourt should be examined before a magistrate in relation to the circumstances.

A BLOODY BATTLE WITH TRIBESMEN NEAR CHITRAL—THE BRITISH LEADER KILLED.

Calcutta, March 14.—The British have had a serious battle with the tribes beyond Chitral, where they have for some time been endeavoring to strengthen the Indian frontier against the possibility of Russian encroachment. The British recently occupied Chillas, beyond Chitral, with a garrison, and fortified the place with the intention of holding it permanently.

The mountain tribes took offense, and made an attack on the place, which was bravely defended by the British. The conflict was desperate and sanguinary, and the natives were at length driven off with a loss of 200 men.

The British then took the offensive, and marched against the intrenched villages of the hostile tribes. Owing to the mountainous character of the country this expedition was extremely hazardous, but the troops acquitted themselves most gallantly, storming village after village, under the command of Major Daniell, who was shot through the heart while leading his men in an assault on one of the villages.

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WHISKEY TRUST PASSES ITS DIVIDEND.

REASONS FOR THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE DIRECTORS.

Peoria, Ill., March 14.—The directors of the Distilling and Carbon Feeding Company met at their headquarters in this city to-day. The important feature of the meeting was the failure to declare a dividend—the first omission in the history of the corporation—and the decision to follow a similar course in the future.

The company has had a stormy existence for the last year, and in its case misfortunes certainly have not come singly. Outside competition is strong, and the company has a great quantity of goods on hand and much capital is thus locked up.

There were present at the meeting to-day, Messrs. Greenblatt, of Peoria; Hobart and Green, of Cincinnati; Hennessy, of Chicago; French, of Louisville. The session was held behind closed doors. The directors will meet again to-morrow.

TO SETTLE THE ANN ARBOR STRIKE.

BOTH SIDES WILL MAKE CONCESSIONS—THE LEGISLATURE MAY INVESTIGATE.

Toledo, March 14.—The order of Judge Hicks based on the Interstate act has its influence on both roads and strikers in the Ann Arbor district. Both sides have been asked to make concessions. To-day President Ashley, for the road, and state Railroad Commissioner William Kirkby, representing the men, are expected, and whatever agreement they come to will be accepted as final by both sides.

A dispatch from Columbus states that the Ann Arbor strike may be the subject of an investigation in the Legislature, on account of the alleged threat of Detective Boyd, of Detroit, who said that if the strikers wanted fight they could get it. It is claimed that Boyd, being a citizen of Michigan, had no right to threaten to fight with a citizen of Ohio.

A PROBLEM FOR THE CHICAGO ROADS.

Chicago, March 14 (Special).—An interesting problem now confronts the railroad managers: "What shall we do with the men hired in anticipation of a strike?" It is said that nearly 1,000 of these men are under engagement, agents in the East having been hiring them for weeks past, it being fully expected they would be needed here before the switchmen's trouble blew over.

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SENATOR ROESCH KEPT OUT.

BLACKBALLED BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION. HIS FRIENDS INSISTED ON HAVING HIS NAME TAKEN UP FOR ACTION.

State Senator George F. Roesch had the audacity to press his application for admission to the Bar Association of this city after his name had once been withdrawn "by advice of counsel," and the Bar Association had the courage of its convictions that he was not entitled to any consideration at its hands, and last night rejected his application for membership.

The meeting at which this action was taken was a lively one in several respects, and those who favored Senator Roesch struggled hard against the inevitable result. A half-dozen speeches were made in his favor, while there was only one real effort at argumentative oratory against him.

Wheeler H. Peckham, the president of the association, called the meeting to order and some regular business was transacted. The reports of the different standing committees of the association were read. Then the report of the committee on admissions was called for and Silas B. Brownell, the veteran recording secretary of the association, arose to read it.

The names of the candidates for membership which had been distributed to the members. Senator Roesch's name, however, was not read by Mr. Brownell. There was an air of suppressed excitement about the meeting as soon as the reading of the list had been finished. This was intensified by the reading by Mr. Brownell immediately afterward of a communication from the Committee on Admissions.

This communication was that the committee respectfully reported back to the association the name of Senator George F. Roesch, and the committee requested that it be not called upon further to consider his name.

The names of this committee are Robert L. Harrison, chairman; Lewis L. Doldfeld, secretary; John A. Beall, Willard Parker Butler, William E. Curtis, Lawrence G. Dickinson, Charles Steele, Edward B. Whitney, Lemuel H. Arnold, Jr., Walter C. Gilson, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Victor Morametz, Robert Kelly Prentiss, William E. Stiger, Henry W. Taft, John H. V. Arnold, William F. Dunning, Benedict Keith, Charles H. Knox, Lucien Ordlin and Henry S. Van Duzer.

From the report itself and the communication to the association it did not appear whether or not the determination of the committee had been unanimous.

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